

The Quincy Union.

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W. W. KELLOGG.

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WORK done to order on short notice, and on reasonable terms.
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THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS
and Cigars always on hand. 40-12

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GEO. W. HODGKINS.
24-12

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FOR SALE CHEAP
At the Quincy Union Office.

WE have a large quantity of OLD TYPE METAL, suitable for the bearings of Quartz and other Mill Machinery, which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers. 14-12

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"Independent in all Things...Neutral in Nothing."

VOL. 4. QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MAR. 10, 1866. NO. 19.

Business Advertisements.

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General Dealers in

GROCERIES,

Provisions,
Produce,
Wines, Liquors,
Tobacco,
Cigars, &c., &c.

Opposite Wells Fargo & Co's. Office, Montgomery STREET.

Oroville.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full and large assortment of every article in our line of business, and are daily receiving fresh supplies. We sell none but the best of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

THE CHOICEST

California Cured Meats,

Teas, Coffee,
Lard,
Ranch Butter,
Isthmus Butter,
Pickles,
Preserves,
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—Dealer in all kinds of—

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CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS,

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YANKEE NOTIONS, CARPETING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

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Provisions, Groceries, Liquors,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

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Parties who wish to purchase goods for cash, can buy their supplies of me CHEAPER than they can send to the lower county and get them.

Call and examine my stock of goods and the prices, and satisfy yourselves of the fact.
C. T. KAULBACK,
Quincy, June 15th, 1865. 34-12

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OF EVERY STYLE

and adapted to the wants of all, and at the very lowest cash prices.

Hats & Caps,

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LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a complete assortment of everything in our line. Call and examine.
KINGSLEY & MILLER.
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Business Advertisements.

W. H. MILLER. **W. BUNNELL.**

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GENERAL DEALERS

—in all kinds of—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

LIQUORS,

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DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

HARDWARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

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FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH CAL and AMERICAN FULL-JEWELLED

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GOLD & SILVER CHAINS,

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GOLD, CORNELIAN AND VULCANITE

FINGER RINGS, &c., &c., &c.

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Repaired & Warranted.

And you will also find

DR. H. T. LEE,

with a good supply of DENTAL STOCK, prepared to do anything in his line from extracting a single tooth to inserting a full set, either on GOLD, SILVER or VULCANITE, and he warrants his work to give satisfaction if not altered after leaving his hands. 27-12

QUINCY

MEAT MARKET,

Main street, opposite the Court House.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF MEATS, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

JAS. E. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 28, '65.—12-12

J. J. KNOWLTON & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENT,

Express Building,
corner of Montgomery and California st's.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE WILL CURE SEXUAL DEBILITY, AND RESTORE THE PATIENT TO MANLY VIGOR, EVEN AFTER YEARS OF IMPOTENCY.

The Quincy Union.

QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—We find the following strange occurrence related in the Yreka Journal of February 24th:

We learn from Bob Whittle that one of the strangest freaks of nature occurred last Saturday in the Klamath river, about two miles above Killebuck's ranch, or fifteen miles above the Jacksonville road. He, with others, tied his canoe at the bank of the river, and very soon after was much astonished to see the river rise up, and the hill a short distance from him, back of the bank, sink down, so as to make level ground, without disturbing the large trees or river bank where he stood. The ground presented a gradual rise from the river, and was thirty feet high where it sunk and broke off, leaving an abrupt bluff some fifty feet back of the old bank. The bed of the river, rising on the river side of the trees, formed a large bar, and turned the water into a new channel about fifty feet on this side of the old channel, leaving it high and dry. The earth raised up in the river comprised a mass of chalk formation, with large boulders of rock, making an immense bar above the level of the river. Those who witnessed the unexpected event, suddenly elevated from their element by the occurrence, and our town was literally supplied with masses of fine trout. No cause is known or surmised for this depression and elevation, and the subject is open to scientific research. It may have something to do with the late earthquake at San Francisco, or the eruption of Mount Hood, and the next phenomenon may be the eruption of Mount Shasta. Who knows?

SCENE IN A LONDON THEATRE.—A curious scene in a London theatre is thus described in a recent number of the Orchestra:

A new censorship has arisen in our theatres, directed not upon the stage but its audience. On the opening night at the Strand Theatre a seat in the stalls was occupied by a lady who wore less than ordinary evening dress in the neighborhood of the shoulders. Though apparently a modest woman, she possessed sufficient hardihood to outrage the present lax enough rules of costume, and to shock the lowest dressed ladies in her vicinity. Dark glances and indignant looks were bent on her by her neighbors in the stalls, and the very boxes murmured; but the undaunted one sat on. At length the curtain fell on the first piece. The offender had braved the stalls and the stalls had accepted the evil, but *Dis aller rieur*. The gods arose; the gallery demanded the undressed lady should be turned out; and one voice indicated her too unbecomingly for her to brave public opinion longer. She rose, pale but collected, drew her opera cloak tightly on her crying shoulders, and passed out on the arm of a gentleman of her party. The punishment was severe but merited.

LITERATURE.—In a review of "the literature of 1865," the London Star says:

Among the good effects of the late war in America is the intercourse—social and intellectual—which it has promoted between the United States and England. This is abundantly proved by the quantity of American works of humor—for the most part in blaring red or yellow covers—which stare us in the face in all the book-seller's windows. Some are good; some bad. The good ones—including the immortal "Bigelow Papers," now augmented by a second series, "Artemus Ward," "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and the "Orpheus C. S. Papers"—are very good. The bad ones, *en revanche*, the lasty papers, *A la guerre comme a la guerre*, are very bad. We assume that every one has read the "Bigelow Papers," and "Artemus Ward," and that all who have read are delighted. We hope that these works will lead the public to appreciate the more thoughtful productions of the American mind, which are as worthy of our attention as its wit and humor.

SKINKE DOUBT.—Old Captain H.—was a ship-carpenter. He often imbibed too much liquor, and at such times would invariably lie down wherever he could, and remain in a state of stupefaction for hours. He was at work, once, repairing a ship which lay at anchor in Hum-oh-oh Bay, and before the job was half completed, got drunk and soon dropped his plane and lay down on deck to sleep. The men permitted him to lie there till evening, and when it was fairly dark one of them dashed a bucket of water over him. He sprang to his feet, and without looking around, leaped overboard and swam like a porpoise till he reached a small raft of a few reeds from the vessel. Bewildered by whisky, and chilled by his ducking, he clambered up on the raft and looking back at the vessel, which he thought was a total wreck, sung out—"Two saved here! been many saved there?" The sailors took him off in a boat, but found no companion with him.

THE LAST CHANCE.—A beggar posted himself at the door of a Chancery Court, and kept saying:

"A penny, please, sir! Only a penny, sir, before you go in!"

"And why, my man?"

"Because the chances are, that you won't have one when you come out!" was the beggar's reply.

A SMART COACHMAN.—Frederick the Great was overtaken one day in his carriage, and having most liberally vented his anger on the coachman, he asked what he could say in excuse of his want of skill. "Did you ever lose a battle?" was the interrogatory of the fearless John. The king was pacified.

WHICH WRITES MOST.—Q. Which of the three great novelists of the present day writes most—Lytton, Warren, Dickens?

A. Dickens.

Q. Why?

A. Warren writes "Now and Then," Lytton "Night and Morning," Dickens "All the Year Round."

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

Not Kene saw high sailing,
Nor Albatross's gleam—
Though there the graves lie parching—
Stayed Sherman's mile of men;
From charred Atlanta marching
They launched the sword again.
To Columbus straits like rivers
Which in their course agree,
And they streamed until their dashing
Met the flashing of the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
That marching to the sea.

They brushed the foe before them
In zigzags moored the land,
(Shall gusts impede the ball?)
Their own good billows bore them
Over swamps or torrents fall,
And the grand pines waving o'er them
Bow'd to a sea keen and cool.

The columns grooved their channels,
Enforced their own decree,
And their power met nothing larger
Until it met the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
A marching glad and free.

Kilpatrick's snare of ridges
Mrs. Bond invites them;
Perplexed the pale Southsiders
With feints on every hand;
Vague menace averted the blunders
In forts beyond command.

To Sherman's shifting problem
No woman knew the key;
Far onward went the marching
Upon land to the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
The swinging step was free.

The flappers ranged like pigeons
To clouds through field or wood;
The flocks of all those regions
The birds and hawks and rood.
Proud to excel the legions
For they caught the marching mood.

A volley ahead! They hear it;
And they hear the reappear it;
Fighting was not foolie
In that marching to the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
A marching bold and free.

All nature felt their coming,
And the banners brightly blooming,
And the banners brightly blooming,
And they marched beside the drumming,
And they joined the armies blooming,
The flocks crowded from the cannon
(Pete named from Grant and Lee),
Plumed fighters and campaigners
In that marching to the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
For every man was free.

The foragers through calm lands
Slept in tempest gale,
And they breathed the air of calm-lands
Where wild dews lay,
And they helped themselves from farm-lands—
As who should say them nay?
The region's air was
Laughed in Plenty's gloe;
And they marched till their broad
lighter

Met the laughter of the sea.
It was glorious glad marching,
That marching to the sea.

The grain of endless acres
Was thresh'd (as in the East)
By the tramping of the flocks,
Strong march of man and beast;
The fields of those earth-shakers
Left a famine where they ceased,
The arsenal were void'd;
The sword (it was to be),
Arrested in the forging;
Raced that marching to the sea:
It was glorious glad marching,
But ah, the stern decree!

For behind they left a walling,
And blazing embers smouldering,
And houseless households wan,
Wide zones of counties pining,
And towns where manies ran,
And towns where manies ran,
(Necessity the plea)
They will long remember Sherman
And his streaming colors free—
They will long remember Sherman,
Marching to the sea.

How to CLEAN A WELL.—The Daily New Era, Atlanta, Ga., tells this story at the expense of a Provost-Marshal there:

"A gentleman in this city, whom we will call Mack, for short, had a well pretty much filled up with rubbish and trash of all sorts, which he wanted cleared out. He spoke to a freedman about the job, and, in a very confidential way, intimated that there was a treasure hid in that well which he was anxious to exhume. He imposed profound secrecy upon his sable help, and then sent him off in search of another of his line that could be trusted. The upshot of the matter was that about one hundred negroes soon knew that an iron safe belonging to an expensive company, and which contained an almost invaluable amount of gold, had been precipitated into this well when the city was evacuated. The affair was speedily brought to the ears of the Provost-Marshal (not the present one, however, for the thing which we write happened some time ago), and Mack, on going to see about his well one morning, found it guarded by a strong provost-guard, who forbade any one coming on the premises. Mack protested against any such proceeding, and persisted that everything on that lot, in the well and out of it, was his individual property. The Assistant Provost-Marshal gave him an official wink, and intimated that 'all was right.' Mack thought it was not it would be in the end. A strong posse of freedmen were sent down into the well to work—Bucketful after bucketful of rubbish and mud was drawn out. But no treasure made its appearance. Occasionally the officer of the guard went down on a prospecting tour. In his punching about with his bayonet, he hit upon something that had the true metallic sound. They had the treasure now, sure. Again the negroes went to work, and after laboring some hours, succeeded in bringing out the top of an old tin-plated stove. At last the firm bottom of the well was reached, but no iron safe. Mack said he thought the safe was about ten feet further down. Whatever may have been the Provost-Marshal's opinion on the subject, he had no time to prosecute the search further, and withdrew his forces, leaving Mack in possession of a thoroughly cleaned well, and at liberty to hunt up the safe if he wanted to. Mack did not want to."

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San Francisco Agency.
J. J. KNOWLTON & Co., L. P. FISHER, THOS. BOYCE, and W. M. BLANKS are the only authorized agents for the Union in San Francisco.

Sacramento Agency.
E. K. PHIPPS is our only authorized agent.
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
TWO PAPERS A YEAR FOR FIVE DOLLARS!!

WE propose after this date, until further notice is given, to furnish each subscriber, who pays Five Dollars cash, in advance, for the QUINCY UNION, with a copy, for One Year, of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN AND HOME JOURNAL, a newspaper published in New York City. It is a Family Journal, National in Politics, Independent in Religion, and full of News, Agriculture, Horticulture, Poetic Literature, Poetry, Humor, Wit and General Intelligence. It is a first-rate, home paper, published weekly, and is now in its 18th volume.

Remember, every subscriber, who pays us in advance for One Year's subscription to the Union, will thereby receive, in addition, a copy of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN, for one year.

Quincy, March 3, 1866.

A MISTAKE.—We find the following in the Oakland News. The question is, what became of the missing \$1,846.40:

LIOR WATSON.—Mr. Huff, who acted as treasurer of the Alameda Co. Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, from 1862 to 1864, has called our attention to the final Report of the State Branch, recently published, showing the total amounts subscribed by California during the time the Sanitary Commission was in operation.—An important error appears in this report, which, in justice to the people of Alameda county, requires a prompt correction. Mr. Huff, on the 10th of November, 1863, paid over to Mr. Otis, who was then treasurer of the Sanitary Fund, at San Francisco, exactly \$6,192.35 in gold coin, that is after converting something like \$1,500 in greenbacks into coin, for which Mr. Otis holds the receipts of Mr. Huff. The published statement credits Mr. H. with having paid on that day only \$7,287.05, thus leaving a discrepancy of \$1,846.40 to be accounted for. We trust that Mr. Huff will lose no time in having a proper explanation made to the people of Alameda, who are anxious to receive all the credit they deserve.

ENCOUNTER WITH A ROBBER.—Pat Brogan, says the Nevada Gazette, who keeps a store at Forest Springs, in Grass Valley on Monday, where he received some money, and started home on horseback early in the evening. While riding along a footpath jumped into the road in front of the horse and attempted to catch the bridle. The animal gave a jump which threw Brogan off, and at the same time wheeling and giving the robber a kick in the breast which laid him out. Brogan was somewhat stunned by the fall, but soon recovered and started for home, leaving the robber lying unconscious on the ground. He was fearful the robber had confederates in the vicinity, and lost no time in getting out of the way.

SEWARD.—The Californian gives the Marysville Appeal the following advice: The Brutus of the Appeal is undoubtedly an honorable man, but while arraigning the gray-haired old statesman for a previous fault, he should remember how grievously he has answered it by years of wearing toil in the public service, to say nothing of the knife of the assassin, which apparently closed his career wide stretched upon a bed of sickness. It can scarcely be denied that Mr. Seward is entitled to some consideration, and we apprehend that if popular judgment be suspended for a while, the policy which he dictates will be vindicated in the light of subsequent events.

THE MINER.—We have received the prospectus of a new California magazine, which will soon be issued under the auspices of the Mining Bureau Association. As its name indicates, it will be devoted to the mining interests of the State. It will be furnished at \$3.00 per annum. If the Secretary of the Association, who forwarded the circular, had not addressed it to "The Argus, Quincy," which paper has been defunct for "10, these many years," we might, perhaps, have been more predisposed in favor of "The Miner."

THE PRESIDENT.—The Golden Era, in speaking of the Sacramento Union's attack upon the President, says:

Had he proved the plant root of Sumner, Wade & Co. we should have heard no more of the President's habits. He would have been a good enough President if he had been radical enough. If instead of trying to restore the Union to peace and harmony, he had ruled the South by the right of a conqueror, the nation would have been troubled with no more sensational stories of his being a confirmed inebriate.

CABINET APPOINTMENT FOR THE PACIFIC.—A Washington dispatch, of February 27th, says the Pacific delegation waited on the President last Saturday, to urge the claims of the Pacific coast for a Cabinet appointment. The President received them courteously, but he did not know of any vacancy to be filled. He made no promise more definite than that the application would be duly considered.

PENMAN.—The Fenian trials are still in progress in Dublin. In the case of Byrne, the Warden at the Richmond prison, charged with aiding the escape of Stephens, the jury, after some hours' deliberation, could not agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, has our thanks for copies of speeches, &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

There are many who have faithfully and consistently acted with the Union party from the date of its organization up to the present time, and who, with what ability they possessed, sustained the Government in its efforts to conduct the war to a successful issue, put down the rebellion, vindicate the laws, sustain the Constitution, perpetuate that Union which was established by the fathers and founders of our Government, hoping, thereby, to be able to transmit to posterity, unimpaired, the blessings of constitutional liberty. They joined and sustained the party for these purposes, and for these only. They thought, and justly, too, that it was the bounden duty of every true patriot in the land to aid in strengthening the pillars of the Temple of Liberty—that sublime structure erected by the founders of our great, glorious and free republic.

They were Union in sentiment, as well as in name. They were the same to-day, and in taking their stand in favor of Andrew Johnson's policy, as foreshadowed in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and his speech of the 22d of February last, they may, and doubtless will, be compelled to differ with the radical element in the Union party. If such is the case, we doubt not that they can as easily cut loose from that organization as they did from their former political associations, when the voice of patriotism demanded they should do so. The Union party has accomplished the object we all had in view—the suppression of the rebellion—and if now, under the leadership of such insane fanatics as Stevens, Sumner, Wendell Phillips & Co., the Union party has ceased to be the party to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare" of this Union of States, it becomes the obvious duty of every true patriot in the land to turn his back upon such leaders, and such a party, and rush to the support of the man or party which will faithfully carry out those principles upon which and for which the Union was first established.

We joined the Union party, not because we hated the South or the Southern people, but because we loved the Union, and the liberties guaranteed unto us and unto every citizen of these United States. Our breast swelled with pride at the greatness and glory of our model Republic, and because we were unwilling to see its glories depart, its territory split in twain, its Constitution overthrown, and eleven bright stars blotted out of that beautiful galaxy which adorns the emblem of our nationality.

Therefore, how is it to be supposed that we, as true Union men, can take sides with that fanatical and traitorous crew, who still declare that glorious emblem of our nationality to be "a flouting lie," by declaring, in acts which speak louder than words, that there are eleven stars which have no States to represent them, and that Congress has the right to overthrow the Government of any State in the Union and reduce it to a territorial condition, or in any manner give countenance to their mad and senseless crusade against that noble patriot, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has proved himself to be the real friend of the whole Union?

Sumner, Phillips & Co., who always have been disorganizers, would be inconsistent if they yielded a willing support to a true Union President. Even the "nobles of all," the lauded Lincoln, did not escape the wrath of the vile crew, and were he alive today, and still the President, we doubt not that he would, ere this, have been declared infamous by these same negro-worshippers who are the leaders of the Radical party. The "split" has come! Every man must take his position for, or against, these same radicals and agitators.

We believe it to be the duty of every well-wisher of this country, of every American, to rally to the support of President Johnson, and to do all in their power to assist him in his wise, conservative and patriotic efforts to restore peace to our distracted country, and fraternal relations among the States in the Union which, under our Constitution, must forever remain equal and honored members of the Government.

It is seldom indeed that an invention of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unequalled triumph as has been realized by the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The card published by this firm to-day in our paper is a record of victories that may well make them proud, and the tens of thousands who are using them happy in the consciousness that, in selecting this instrument in preference to all others, they are universally sustained by the best judges in the land. Almost any machine would receive an award of some kind, by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited; but this machine has carried off the palm, not only by the receipt of one, but more generally of three first premiums, in a dozen States of the Union, in a single season. The Grover & Baker Machine obtained the highest premiums for the best family sewing-machine, the best manufacturing machine, and the best machine work this year, in the State Fairs of New York, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio; also at the Fairs held in Chittenden County, Vermont, Champlain Valley, Vermont, Hampden County, Massachusetts, and in Franklin, Queens, Washington, and Saratoga Counties, New York. In other words, the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the first premium wherever it has been exhibited, without a single exception.—[Philadelphia Press.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.—It is stated that the number of Mexicans executed by the order of Maximilian for the crime of fighting for their country exceeds 17,000. This is not to include those slain in battle, but only those who have been put to death after being captured. The statement sounds incredible, and we trust for the credit of the civilization of the 19th century, that it may prove unauthentic.

LETTER FROM SACRAMENTO.

SAC. CITY, March 1, 1866.

DEAR UNION.—My last letter left "the McCarthy" under the kind care of Jim McClatchy, Sheriff of Sacramento county, and his situation under the "advisement" of the Supreme Court. Well, the Supreme Court has "advised thereon," and the greenback champion is now held for contempt of the Senate. Whether the charge of his against the "seven subsidized scoundrels" in the Senate be true or false, can make but little show in this arbitrary act of the Senate. They have, under this decision of the Supreme Court, taken new jurisdiction and new powers. They have now an undoubted right to act as a "committing Criminal Court" as well as a branch of the Legislature, to "enact" criminal laws. It is well that the contempt a great many feel for that august body is not made tangible in language, else the "Hotel De McClatchy" would not hold the victims who would suffer for their "contempt" of this "corporate Justice of the Peace."

I have not always liked the course that McCarthy has pursued, but I give him credit for bull-dog tenacity and ferocity in making his "fights," and I pity those Senators who voted to hold him for contempt, when the new "Court" adjourns—which it will in 120 days from the first Monday of December last.

Well, the new Union party held a grand Johnsonian banquet, and it was pleasant to hear Jim Coffroth, J. C. Goods, Goodwin, of Plumas, and other like good and loyal men, hold forth on the blessings to result from the return of His Excellency, President Johnson, to the straight and narrow Democratic path, after "sloshing round" in the disgraceful guise of "a renegade, a boorish traitor," &c. &c. for four or five years. Adversely, the false, treasonable, radical class, under the lead of such fanatics as Senators Cole and Connors, Gov. Low, B. B. Redding, Higby, Bidwell, McCullough, &c. held a meeting of "fasting and prayer," but there was a Cromwellian savor about their petitions, which, to the unsatisfied, sounded much like the prayer or the "perpetual Fenian," who wished for

"A tongue to curse the slave
Whose treason like a withering blight,
Comes over the councils of the brave,
To crush them in their hour of might."

If this split between Johnson and the party grows to an open rupture, it will result in two radical organizations, as of old—only more so.

The Legislature is working along smoothly. Nearly every fellow has found his groove, and all appear to be determined to get through with the "legitimate," and be ready to go home when the constitutional time shall arrive.

I was much amused at the recent passage in the Assembly, on the resolutions endorsing Connors and Congress, and the substitute endorsing Johnson. I hold, of course, started off, but he is a broad-sword, and Goodwin is a rapier; and when it comes to the real work, Holden gives way to Goodwin. Old War-horse Chamberlain, of San Joaquin, mounted his steed and laid about him like he meant it,—hitting telling licks at the Cops, and then at such Union men as Wilcox, who fears some one will call him an "Abolitionist."

I have a curious budget of "reminiscences" and conceits about this present honorable body; but since they have secured their "enlarged powers," I fear to give them, for fear they will debar the correspondent of the QUINCY UNION, his usual seat in the galleries, under the operation of the "suspension of the writ." But so soon as they adjourn, I shall give to the world the facts thus obtained, and show that more legislation is done in San Francisco, than at the Capitol.

Truly,
DOUBLE BEE.
CORRESPONDENCE.

QUINCY, March 2d, 1866.
ED. UNION.—It seems by an article in the Orville Union, that some one has discovered that the road to Quincy and Indian Valley via Bidwell's Bar, is the shortest and best route to those points and Honey Lake, and consequently, to the Humboldt. The most surprising part of it is, that they have discovered the fact so soon, when there are many of us here that made that discovery fifteen years ago. Any one that has ever been over the route from Quincy to Orville will agree in saying that there is no road, of the same length, in the mountains, that has a better, if a good, natural route.

When the Quincy and Indian Valley Road is completed, and also, the road to Honey Lake, Graciele will be what Marysville has been,—the point through which everything to and from this vast extent of country must pass. If the citizens of Orville, as well as of Quincy, and those situated near this route, will see to their interests, as well as that of the traveling public, the day is not far distant when this will be the route to all this Northern and North-Eastern country. The inexhaustible copper mines of this section will require, if not a railroad—one of the very best of wagon roads; and this is certainly the route for the present. In time, we may require a road down one of the streams below the snow line; but that will be a costly affair,—and capital, outside of this country, will be required to build it.

Our county could hardly lend her credit to better advantage than in aiding in the completion of this road. One thing, at least, is certain,—until we are in better connection with the world by telegraph and a good road, we will not be that leading county that our rich mineral and other resources entitle us to be. We can hardly expect the necessary amount of capital to be invested in working the many paying quartz and copper lodes until there are good roads for the easy transportation of the heavy machinery that will be required. Every person will say, Yes, we need good roads; by all means, let us have them. But most of them remind me of the man that got stuck in the mud with his cart, and went to praying; but he found that it required pushing as well as praying. And that is just what it requires to build roads.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has been offered a splendid carriage and horses by New York merchants, as a gift, which he declined to accept.

MUCH BLUSTER.—It is not only lamentable, says the San Mateo Gazette, but disgraceful to witness the course pursued by several newspapers in this State that claim to be Union papers, in their outrageous attacks upon President Johnson. What has the President done that should call down upon his devoted head such harsh vituperation and abuse, from such papers as the Sacramento Union, Stockton Independent, Flag, and others of less consequence? We confess our inability, or inclination, to construe the act of vetoing the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," into anything that has the glimmering of treason in it. We are not fully apprised of every feature of the Bill, but when it is considered that the President's position is sustained by such unquestionable patriots and Statesmen as W. H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Chase, and others of that stamp, we are willing to endorse the action of the President, without waiting to see whether the act is popular or not. Neither do we consider it necessary to wait and see whether it is acceptable, or obnoxious to the democrats, or repudiate a principle because endorsed by democrats. Public journals that allow such motives to shape their course, and influence them in taking sides upon important issues, should have but little influence. The only reasons we have seen so far, for the scandalous abuse of the President by the papers referred to appears to be from the simple fact, that Democrats are jubilant over the veto, and at the stand taken by the President against fanatics and radicals of every hue. The President simply exercised a Constitutional prerogative, that has been exercised in various instances by preceding Presidents, without the cry of treason, being sounded throughout the land against the Chief Magistrate.

We believe in the fullest protection by law to the emancipated negroes, but for one, we are not yet willing that they shall be maintained at the public expense.

We don't believe in the Government establishing free restaurants, and free lunches for indigent negroes, nor white men, in every county and town in the United States, to be carried on at the expense of this now, tax-ridden country. It won't pay, and President Johnson knows it probably as well as anybody, and we believe the great mass of the people will stand by the side of the Democrats. For once we think the Democrats are right, and all loyal men should rejoice in the fact, that they are coming to their senses after eight years hostility to the National Administration. Future developments may prove our present views erroneous, but with the light we are already in possession of, we would not feel justified in deciding that the President is wrong, and Thaddeus Stevens and Benjamin Wade are right. The fact is—in common parlance,—

"We don't go a cent on 'em." The whole course of Andrew Johnson during the fearful struggle through which the country has fought its way to victory over treason and traitors, gives the lie to a charge of treason or suspicion of a want fidelity to the Nation's welfare.

Let the people stand by the President and they need have no fears of the result. When Seward—the master Statesman of the age—deserts him, it will then be time for the people to array themselves against the Chief Executive of our country.

At the late convention of colored people held at Augusta, Ga., resolutions were adopted opposing universal suffrage, but favoring the voting of such colored men as can read and write well, with the addition of the proper qualifications; that all vices and crimes among freedmen should be discontinued; that the Freedmen's Bureau should compel negroes to work, and make contracts, if they refused to do so voluntarily; that Southern property should not be confiscated; and condemning the proposition that the Southern States be practically Territories.

The Sacramento correspondent of the Solano Press has the following: "Talking about Bidwell, there is a rumor afloat that when he returns to California he will bring with him a handsome lady of thirty-two, at present a widow, and a resident of Philadelphia—to reside in the new and elegant mansion at Chico Ranch. The Gen. is rich enough, old enough—forty-seven on the fifth of next August—and handsome enough to catch any matrimonially inclined female in the country."

RADICALISM AT CHICAGO.—The telegraph reports some scandalous proceedings of radical meetings in Chicago. They "warned" the President against "executive usurpation," and reminded him that such a course sometimes ended in "decapitation." Another resolution instructed Congress to "continue in session until March, 1867, in order that any coup d'etat that may be attempted may be defeated, and to prevent the abuse of the immense patronage in behalf of the new Confederate party."

THE GOVERNMENT WARDROBE.—The Government has stored in what was the Army Square Hospital at Washington, 450,000 pairs army shoes, one room full of boots, 70,000 jackets, 150,000 shirts, 60,000 pantaloons, 80,000 overcoats, 25,000 axes, 25,000 shovels, 40,000 shelter tents, 75,000 knapsacks, and similar immense quantities of other articles of clothing and camp equipment. The whole is valued at about \$15,000,000.

GEN. J. S. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, who won the sobriquet of "Cerro Gordo" for his bravery in the Mexican war, has gone with sixty emigrants to take up his residence in Mexico, under the protection of Maximilian.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. J. Bidwell, M. C., for pub. doc's.

Deaths.
At San Rafael, Feb. 26th, Mrs. Mary Stinson, wife of Samuel Stinson, aged 35 years.

New Advertisements.

Special Notice.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.—Let every man, woman and child in our country learn, that Le-Doyen's Family Medicines are the best in use. See advertisement on fourth page. 17-ly.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between L. F. HUGHES and R. W. HUGHES, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the late co-partnership business.

R. W. HUGHES,
L. F. HUGHES,
Indian Valley, Dec. 16, 1865. 16-4w.

OLD TYPE METAL FOR SALE CHEAP.

At the Quincy Union Office.
WE have a large quantity of OLD TYPE METAL, suitable for the bearings of Quartz and other Mill Machinery, which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

For Sale.

A "Grover & Baker" SEWING MACHINE.

The Machine has been in use but a short time, is in good order, and is offered for sale, at a very low price.
For further particulars enquire at
THIS OFFICE.

A NEW MAGAZINE!

BEADLE'S MONTHLY.
A MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

TERMS.
SINGLE COPIES, \$3 00 per annum; in clubs of five, and one extra copy, \$15 00; in clubs of ten, and one extra copy, \$25 00.

Address BEADLE & CO.,
No. 118 William St.,
N. Y. City.

ADAMS' BLOOD PURIFIER.

For Diseases having their origin from the Impurity of the Blood and Derangement of the System.

ADAMS' BLOOD PURIFIER IS A CONCENTRATED compound of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, with Iodide of Potass, and several other of the most efficacious remedies known in the vegetable world, and will exert an immediate effect on the system, and if persisted in for a reasonable length of time, will eradicate all latent poisons from the blood.

It contains no Mercury or Mineral Poison.

Prepared only by
SAMUEL ADAMS,
At the UNITED STATES DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Powell and Bush sts., San Francisco.
For sale by all Druggists. Price 75c.
\$1.00 per Bottle.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY.

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE," determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of the most interesting and instructive LECTURES, on M. RHAGS and its disqualifications; Nervous Debility, Premature Decline, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful follies, excesses of immaturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, by addressing "Secretary, Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, at the English Theatre, Montgomery Street, San Francisco." 25 Letters to be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.

At least two thirds of the diseases with which the human family are afflicted, are brought on by the want of attention to the condition of the blood. Whenever the blood becomes impure, no matter from what cause, the effects of such impurity are immediately felt, either in one way or another; and unless measures are at once taken to remove such impurities, the whole system becomes affected, and a long fit of sickness and sometimes death is the result. Dr. Samuel Adams, a well-known Chemist of San Francisco, has discovered certain herbs and roots, mostly of California growth, which he has combined with Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potass, and succeeded in producing a Medicine that, while it is entirely harmless in every particular, will in a short time completely eradicate from the blood all impurities, of whatever nature, and will restore the patient to perfect robust health. The preparation is called "Adams' Blood Purifier," and is for sale at wholesale at the

United States Drug Store,
Cor. of Bush and Powell Sts., San Francisco,
And all Druggists in the State.

16-6m.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

MAIN ST., QUINCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he is now prepared to do every kind of work in his line such as

Horse, Mule & Ox Shoeing,
Wagon Ironing, &c.

PICKS made to order, or sharpened on short notice.

JOHN WALKER.

Mining Notices.

Monitor Gold Mining Company—Union District, Plumas County, California, February 19th, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Company, held on the 10th day of February, 1866, an assessment of \$5 00 per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable on the 22d day of March, 1866, in gold coin of the United States of America, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, at Sawpit Flat, in the County of Plumas. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 22d day of March, 1866, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold under the authority of the Board of Trustees, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

WM. GILBERT,
Secretary.

Advertisements.

DR. J. H. JOSSELYN.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

WHEN IT WAS PROMULGATED BY THE Directors of the Electro-Magnetic Institute, that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scoffed the assertion as chimerical, and wrote long articles replete with sophistry, claiming that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another. All the empirics joined in the chorus, and their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating base stories of its ill success, and quoting imaginary cases as proofs. Time has demonstrated their dishonesty. After five years of uninterrupted success the Electro-Magnetic System is the leading idea in medical jurisprudence, while by the old system, physicians were content to cure one evil by every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the Electro-magneticists; finally, it was discovered that the future in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the machine. Taking this view of the case, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electro-magnetic instrument which will cure any disease which flesh is heir to, always to be understood that the case is not so far advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissue. We do not claim that the use of the machine may not be more advantageous in some cases, but, that in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also, that diseases hitherto deemed incurable, can be cured by this system.

But the Directors desire to take this opportunity to inform invalids that the Resident Physician is a regular graduate, and has a large experience in the treatment of diseases, both with and without the aid of electricity. He has also discovered several "Electric" vegetable remedies that will cure almost any nervous disease, which he will send, with full instructions for use, to any part of the Pacific Coast, upon receipt of a complete description of the disease with which the applicant may be afflicted, and will warrant a perfect cure in all cases where the medicines are used according to directions; and more especially in all cases of FEMALE TROUBLES where great care and attention are necessary to a favorable result.

From early morning until late at night, this instrument is employed, imparting health and strength to all who are so fortunate as to obtain its services. Diseases which (by the old system) took months, or even years to cure, are now cured in a few days or weeks. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time. Connected with this system is the renowned

Electro-Magnetic Baths,

than which there is no more powerful auxiliary in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electro-magnetic system is practiced, except at this

Electro-magnetic Institute,

645 Washington Street.

This Institute was established to, if possible, prevent the injury from falling into the hands of robbing, (colored) quack doctors (quacks), and heretofore the scientific originators of this Institute have not been to blame if the afflicted are robbed of their money, and injured in constitution. There is also another view of the affair, arising from the fact that Directors wish to arouse their guardians to a proper sense of their duties in their premises, if possible to prevent them from suffering the young charges with deleterious drug, with a chance of entailing upon the tender constitution, just forming, a complication of evils, a thousand times worse than death.

It would be consuming space, to no purpose, to enumerate the diseases to which this system is applicable; suffice it to say, that there is no disease within the catalogue of human life but what can be cured at the Electro-magnetic Institute. We have instructed the faculty of this Institute to "No Pay, No Cure," and in its judgment, it is within the bounds of cure.

CAUTION.

Persons seeking the Electro-magnetic Institute, should be careful to remember the name and number:

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC INSTITUTE,

645 Washington Street,

South side, between Kearny and Montgomery, over the Restaurant.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M.D.

Resident Physician.

On the sign. With these remarks we leave the interest of the Institute to the public, asking only the same generous confidence and patronage thus far awarded to it. The record shows over twenty thousand consultations, and a very large amount of suffering relieved.

Persons wishing to consult the Resident Physician by Letter, can do so with the utmost confidence. All letters must be addressed plainly to J. H. JOSSELYN, M.D., 645 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal. All letters will be destroyed or returned, as directed by the writer.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 18-3m.

ATTENTION!!

RELIABLE SEEDS.

EDWARD E. MOORE.

425 WASHINGTON ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, is now prepared to supply the wants of Merchants, Ranchmen and all others, by wholesale or retail, of seeds of all kinds, and of the most reliable quality, and seeds after using the utmost care, in getting them true to their kind. We have suitable grounds prepared to test the different varieties, so as to insure their entire reliability.

The Assortment Consists of

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS,
ALL KINDS OF GRASS AND RED AND WHITE CLOVER SEEDS,
ALSO ALFALFA AND LUCERNE.

EVERGREEN SEEDS, NATIVES OF CALIFORNIA AND ADJACENT STATES.

All Kinds of Trees and Shrubs,
All Kinds of Flowers in their Season,
All Kinds of Bulbs in their Season,
Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

The Subscriber desires it superfluous to name every article for sale, but merely remarks, that no one has a superior assortment, and no one will deal more honestly with customers, to whom he refers with confidence, as universal approval has been awarded to him.

Small parcels at wholesale or retail.
All communications, or orders, by Mail, or Express Co., should be promptly answered.

Catalogues furnished on application by letter or otherwise.

EDWARD E. MOORE.

425 Washington St.,
Nearly opposite Post Office,
Dec. 21st-65. San Francisco.

Special Notice.

JUST SO SURE AS NIGHT FOLLOWS THE DAY, so sure will sickness follow neglect, keep the blood in a pure condition; for it is a well known fact that impurity of the blood, is the prime cause of almost all the diseases with which the human race is afflicted. Adams' Blood Purifier, if used according to directions, will remove from the blood all impurities, restore the patient to perfect health, and act as a preventive to disease of almost every description. It does not contain Mercury or any other Mineral Poisons in any shape, and the Proprietor pledges his honor that it is a strictly vegetable preparation, and, in every respect, perfectly harmless to the system.

16-6m.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF MYERS & RITCHIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent,—either of the parties being authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

The Quincy Union.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Arrested.—S. J. Clark has received the appointment of Deputy Clerk.

Smitty's Deputies.—Mr. Yeates has appointed F. B. Whiting, Under Sheriff, and W. F. Reed A. J. McKee and C. D. Bolloes, Deputies.

Report.—The Auditor's and Treasurer's Report, for the quarter ending March 3, 1886, is published in this issue. The actual indebtedness of the county, at that date, was only \$3,760.23.

Accident.—Yesterday, a miner at Rich Bar, East Branch, while at work in his claims, had one of his legs broken by a rock falling upon him.

Undecided.—No decision having been rendered by the Supreme Court in the contested election case, Mr. Yeates has entered upon the duties of the office of Sheriff, and Mr. Clark has accepted the position of Deputy Clerk.

Bills Passed.—In the Assembly, on the 3d inst., Mr. Goodwin introduced the following:

An Act to authorize the construction of a wagon road from the town of La Porte, Sierra county, to the town of Quincy in Plumas county. Read a third time, under suspension of the rules, and passed.

Introduced.—Mr. Goodwin has introduced the following bills:

An Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Plumas county to appropriate certain moneys for the relief of William J. Bradiod. Placed on file.

Also, an Act to amend an Act to create the county of Lassen, etc. Placed on file.

A CENTRE SHOT.—The Springfield Republican says most truly, that the men who put down the rebellion do not join in the demand for the further punishment of the secessionists, but "If there is a General who has never won a battle, a soldier who invariably skulked when fighting was to be done, a camp-follower who was ever on hand to plunder conquered towns, a civilian who was always ready to pour out the blood and money of everybody else to save the nation—these are the men who are now eager to kick the prostrate foe and confiscate his valuables—these are the men who are continually making abortive attempts to rouse all hatreds and stir the popular heart to vengeance."

Commerce of the Mississippi.—The commerce of the Mississippi river is now employing 910 steamers with a capacity of about 272,140 tons, valued at \$24,556,000. St. Louis has 210 steamers, with a capacity of 110,769 tons, valued at \$8,830,000. The next principal port is Cincinnati, 150 steamers; New Orleans, 81; Pittsburgh, 78 steamers; and 81 tugs; Louisville, 66; Memphis, 60; Wheeling, 44; St. Paul, 39.

Two of the bell boys or waiters in the Russ House, San Francisco, are under arrest on suspicion of having some knowledge of the robbery of the Russ House safe. The safe is a common Tilton & McFarland, without combination, was opened by false keys and relocked. The amount taken is stated to be between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The proprietors propose to pay the amount taken in full to the depositors.

The Morning Call, of San Francisco, is calling upon the Governor to veto the bill for a Registry Law. If he has the nerve to do it, it will save the people of the State, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and prevent an unconstitutional and impracticable act from being placed upon the statute books.

A THIEF has been arrested at Washington for stealing a picture of Buchanan. The fellow so miserably mean as that, says the Idaho Statesman, must be lost to every feeling of humanity, or sense of honor. He ought to be appointed to some Federal office in Idaho, or be elected to the Legislature.

GONE.—In the list of passengers who left San Francisco on the last steamer for the East, we notice the name of Hon. F. Billings, the gentleman who was recommended by the Legislature of the State for a place in the Cabinet. The probability is that there will be "no vacancies."

PUB. DOCS.—From the vast number of public documents that we have not received from the State Legislature, we are inclined to the opinion that, as yet, but few important bills have been introduced or passed in that body. Why don't they adjourn?

PROSECUTOR.—On account of the dishonesty of the county officers of Storey county, Nevada, the Enterprise recommends that the county be abolished or annexed to an adjoining county, and that the surviving officers be hung.

GELSTON. says the S. F. Flag, in jail on charges of forgery in the Adjutant General's office, has escaped from prison. Almost anybody but an honest man can escape from custody in Sacramento.

COUNT DE LORANGE. the owner of the horse Gladiator, won \$100,000 on the turf in England during the past year; the Duke of Beaufort, \$80,000. Mr. Ten Broek stands sixth in the list of winners, and reckons his gains at \$30,000.

GENERAL GRANT narrowly escaped a fatal accident at New York, on the 26th ultimo. While examining a newly invented rifle it was accidentally discharged, part of the contents entering his left hand.

GEO. J. D. WEBSTER, formerly chief of staff of Gen. Sherman, has become a citizen of Alabama, and at present is engaged in assisting to develop the great natural resources of that State.

THE MINERAL LANDS TO BE SOLD.—The House committee on public lands has agreed to report an important bill, providing for the sale of the mineral lands, after six months' advertisement in the nearest paper.

A. WARD is lecturing in the South, and is everywhere welcomed warmly. The Southerners are glad to have anybody lecture them now who can make them laugh.

Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S AND TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Supervisors, Plumas Co., For the Quarter ending March 3d, 1886:

Bal. cash on hand, Dec. 4, '85, as per last Q'rly Report, \$17,254.84

Distributed as follows:

State Fund, 15,230.22

Co. Gen. Fund, 284.12

Road, 603.96

School, 863.93

Sick, 72.75

Mineral T'p Road Fund, 124.19

Seneca T'p, 3.97

\$17,254.84

Less amt. Build. F. o'rd'n., 21.24

\$17,254.84

To Am't cash received during Q'r ending March 3, 1886:

State Fund, 2.50

From sale Business Licenses, 502.40

Property Tax, 1867, 4.50

Property Tax, 1868, 1,774.46

Co. Gen. Fund, 1867, 587.50

From sale P. M. Licenses, 6.40

From sale Bridge, 19.90

From sale P. M. Licenses, 60.50

Property Tax, 1867, 145.80

Property Tax, 1868, 1,429.92

From Property Tax 1867, 1.50

From Property Tax 1868, 48.37

Road Fund, 1867, 404.20

From Property Tax 1867, 1.40

From Property Tax 1868, 16.12

School Fund, 1867, 232.03

From Property Tax 1867, 25

From Property Tax 1868, 64.74

Indigent Sick Fund, 25

From Property Tax 1867, 8.05

From Property Tax 1868, 77.88

Am't received from State, 231.60

Mineral T'p Road Fund, 112.00

Plumas, 145.80

Indian, 344.00

Quartz, 358.00

\$24,710.81

Disbursements during the Q'r ending March 3d, 1886:

By am't paid warrants on Co. Gen. Fund, \$2,749.41

Interest, 84.12

By am't paid warrants on Building Fund, Principal, 220.04

Interest, 23.30

By am't paid warrants on Building Fund, Commission, 7.48

Sick Fund, Principal, 335.87

Interest, 15.77

By am't paid State per rec'pt., 15,230.22

Assessor's allowance, 606.16

Comm'n & Mileage, 537.01

By amount paid warrants on County School Fund, 338.37

By am't paid warrants on Gen. Road Fund, Principal, 200.00

Interest, 16.50

Commission, 6.19

Quartz T'p Road Fund, Principal, 317.28

Commission, 10.72

Plumas T'p Road Fund, Principal, 144.46

Commission, 4.34

Indian T'p Road Fund, Principal, 323.08

Commission, 10.02

Mineral T'p Road Fund, Principal, 108.74

Commission, 3.25

By bal. cash on hand, Mar. 3, '86, \$24,710.81

Balance cash on hand, \$21,211.72

Distributed as follows:

State Fund, \$1,345.22

Co. Gen. Fund, 161.60

Building Fund, 213.92

Road Fund, 729.18

School Fund, 420.06

Sick Fund, 27.78

Mineral T'p Fund, 78.75

Seneca T'p Fund, 3.91

\$21,211.72

Warrants outstanding against Co. Gen. Fund, Dec. 4, '85, \$2,749.41

Issued during the Quarter, 2,693.85

Retained during the Quarter, \$55.56

Outstanding Mar. 3, '86, \$2,693.85

\$2,693.85

Warrants outstanding against Building Fund, Dec. 4, '85, \$1,873.41

Issued during the Quarter, 10.00

Retained during the Quarter, \$220.04

Outstanding Mar. 3d, 1886, \$1,883.41

\$1,883.41

Warrants outstanding against Road Fund, Dec. 4, '85, \$350.00

Issued during the Quarter, \$200.00

Retained during the Quarter, \$150.00

Outstanding Mar. 3d, 1886, \$200.00

\$200.00

Warrants outstanding against School Fund, Dec. 4, '85, \$317.28

Issued during the Quarter, \$200.00

Retained during the Quarter, \$117.28

Outstanding Mar. 3d, 1886, \$317.28

\$317.28

Recapitulation, Mar. 3, '86:

Indebtedness Co. Gen. Fund, \$3,350.92

Building Fund, 1,903.37

Road Fund, 750.00

Sick Fund, 139.45

Less amt. on hand, \$5,003.71

Co. Gen. Fund, \$3,350.92

Building Fund, 233.92

Road Fund, 729.18

School Fund, 420.06

Sick Fund, 27.78

Mineral T'p Fund, 78.75

Seneca T'p Fund, 3.91

Total, \$5,003.71

Less amount on hand, \$2,143.48

Total indebtedness of Plumas Co., March 3, 1886, \$2,860.23.

CUNNINGHAM & HOLTHOUSE,

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

[Corner of Main and Nelson Streets.]

Taylorville, Plumas Co., Cal.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF FINE

and Winter Goods, embracing the latest

Styles & Patterns,

to which we invite the attention of the Public in

general.

EXCHANGE SALOON.

MAIN ST., QUINCY, CAL.

TIE BAR

a well supplied with the best of

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

BILLIARDS.

Two of Thelan & Co's. Modern BILLIARD TABLES

with combination cushions are in use at this Saloon.

JAS. H. HOUCK, Proprietor.

22-4

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.

22-3m

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
COUNTY OF PLUMAS,)

Adam Light, pl'ff, vs. W. H. Hootch, def't.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the

County Court in and for Plumas County,

State of California, duly tested by the Clerk of

said Court on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1886,

on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 13th

day of January, A. D. 1885, in favor of the above

named plaintiff, and against the said defendant,

for the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), together with

\$116.85-100 dollars with accruing costs, and to me

the Sheriff duly directed and delivered, wherein I

am commanded to enforce the said demand, together

with costs, I have levied upon the following

described property, to-wit: All that certain tract,

piece, or parcel of land situated in Indian Valley,

Plumas County, State of California, and described as

follows, to-wit: Commencing at a post near a

spring below the old Delta ranch, on the south

side of Indian Valley, county of Plumas, State of

California, thence following the line of said ranch, now owned by one

M. Knott, to-wit: thence across the creek

marking the line of Priek's ranch to the foot

of the mountain, thence following the base of the

mountain westerly down the river, to a point where

the river intersects the mountain, thence across

the river to the foot of the mountain on the south

side of the river, thence following the base of the

mountain to the point of beginning, together with

all and singular the tenements, buildings, and

appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any

wise appertaining to said land, and a saw mill sit-

uated in Indian Valley, county of Plumas, State

of California, and known as the Delta ranch, sit-

uated on the river below the above described tract

of land, and known as the Delta ranch, with all

the rights and appurtenances thereto in anywise

connected with said land, and water rights and

appurtenances thereto belonging, together with

the land on which said mill and other fixtures or

improvements are situated. Therefore, notice is hereby

given that on

Saturday, March 24th, A. D. 1886, at the

Court House door, in the town of Quincy, county

and State of California, between the hours of 9 o'clock

A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., on that day, I will sell

the above described property, or so much thereof as

public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, and

public notice to the highest bidder for cash as

will satisfy said execution and costs, and accruing

costs.

E. H. PIERCE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Quincy, Feb. 27, 1886.

Summons.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
COUNTY OF PLUMAS,)

In the District Court of the Second Judicial Dis-

trict of the State of California.

Daniel Taylor, pl'ff, vs. Wm. M. Cannon, def't.

Attention is hereby called to the fact that the

District Court of the State of California, in and

for the County of Plumas, and the complaint filed

in said County of Plumas, is the office of the

Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting

to WM. M. CANNON, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR

in an action brought against you by the above

named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Second

Judicial District of the State of California, in and

for the County of Plumas, and to answer the com-

plaint filed therein (a copy of which is enclosed in

this summons), within ten days, (exclusive of the

day of service), after the service on you of this

Summons, if served within this county, or if served

out of this county, but within this judicial dis-

trict, within twenty days; or, if served out of this

district, then within forty days; or Judgment by

default will be taken against you according to the

prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to recover Judgment

against you for the sum of Six Hundred Dollars in

U. S. Gold Coin, with interest on said sum, at the

rate of 8 per cent. per month, from June 3, 1885,

interest also payable in gold coin, and for costs

herein expended. Said sum is alleged to be due

